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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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MARGINAL COLUMN  
By GEORGE LEONOV

## Tentative Accord In Textile Dispute

BULLETIN

A tentative agreement was reached in the early hours of the morning on the textile dispute between the Histadrut and the Manufacturers Association, mediated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir.

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — In a final effort to avert a general lockout in the textile industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, again met both sides in the dispute tonight. At the time of going to press, no agreement had been reached, and it was not yet known if the general lock-out threatened for 6 a.m. tomorrow would take place. It was the Minister's second meeting with both sides today.

This morning, Mr. Sapir unsuccessfully tried to mediate at a meeting of both sides in Jerusalem. The meeting ended inconclusively after a four-hour session.

The main obstacles to agreement were the questions of strike pay, which the Manufacturers Association refused to grant, and the terms of reference of the Minister's proposed Histadrut-Association parity committee, to which all collective agreements in the industry.

His detractors are apprehensive lest the economic dispute be overshadowed by political considerations. They are pointing out that the Histadrut is exerting its influence on the right-wing section of the Manufacturers in a bid to bring about a change of regime in the country.

It is understood that Mr. A. Becker, head of the Histadrut Trade Union Department, warned the manufacturers today that if they carry out their threats of a general lockout, the workers might well decide to operate the mills themselves "for the good of the national economy."

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, was also to have attended the meeting but he did not appear.

Tonight's meeting was attended by leaders of the Histadrut Trade Union Department, the Tel Aviv Labour Council and the Association. It began at nine o'clock and at 11.30 was temporarily broken off for consultations between Mr. Sapir, Mr. Becker, Secretary of the Local Labour Council, and various representatives of the Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Sapir's three-point settlement proposal was expressed by Mr. Sapir to the Manufacturers Association members as well as to the Histadrut. The proposal called for an immediate end to the strikes and a lock-out, the appointment of a Histadrut committee to deal with the industry's economic problems, and the appointment of a parity committee to deal with the industry's economic problems.

By a vote of 42-22, the Knesset yesterday struck from the agenda a motion by Herut and the General Zionists calling for a debate on "the paralysis of industry." Agudat Yisrael voted with Herut and the General Zionists, while the Communists and Poalei Agudat Yisrael joined the Coalition parties in voting against the motion.

## Greece Rejects Alliances That Alienate Arabs

ATHENS, Wednesday (Reuters). — Foreign Minister Evangelos Averoff told reporters today that his Government rejects Greek membership of the Baghdad Pact as a means of bringing about a solution of the dispute with Britain over Cyprus.

He was refusing foreign reports that Greek membership of the pact would be considered at the meeting of the Council of Ministers in Athens today. The Greek Government, announced Sir Gerald Templer, Chief of the British General Staff, and Turkish leaders in Ankara.

"It would be madness for Greece to join Turkey in a pact which is splitting the Arab world," said Sir Gerald. "The Greek Government is not prepared to sacrifice its friendship with Egypt, Syria and the Lebanon, Mr. Averoff said."

From Nicosia it was reported that the largest force of Cypriot troops was still being kept out of control after three days. Damage resulting from the blaze in the Paphos Forest in the western part of the island is estimated at £100,000.

The Soviet representative introduced a draft "declaration of principle" which would ask the U.N. Assembly to request the U.N. Secretary-General to call on all member states to refrain from international relations from the use of force or threat of force and from the use of atomic weapons.

The French Assembly delegation will visit Israel during the House's summer recess. It was announced at a luncheon given today in honor of the French Parliamentary delegation.

The hunches was a unique occasion, rallying for a repeat of the ultra-left City of the right Montel, with the far-right of the Poudjades, who expressed the hope that the Association would be instrumental in translating France's abundant good-will for Israel into workable deeds.

In Lebanon, meanwhile, the Cabinet of Abdullah Yafi is to hold a second vote of confidence following Yafi's return from his visit to Cairo on Friday, Amman reported yesterday.

Two ex-Premiers, Sami Solh and Rashid Karamah, as well as the President of the National Bloc Party, Remon Eddeh, have asked the Speaker of Parliament, Adel Arsan, to convene a special session of the House to debate the Government's policy and to elect a new Prime Minister.

Col. Mohammed Sa'ad, Senior Jordanian delegate to the Mixed Armistice Commission, was quoted by Gen. Burnham as saying that the Jordanian Government was not prepared to accept the M.A.C. decision on the Kalkiya incident, the implication being that the change was made under pressure from Israel.

Gen. Burnham returned to Jerusalem last night from Cairo where he had conferred with Egyptian authorities on armistice affairs.

## B-G: Lloyd's Assumption Of Israel's Arms Edge 'Baseless'

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion charged today that there were perhaps British motives for leaving Israel defenceless. But, he added, if Britain's policy of permitting only a thin trickle of arms to reach Israel, "which she had openly adopted recently," is based on the argument that Israel has military superiority, this contention is "a flagrant contradiction of the true facts."

The Prime Minister was answering a question in an interview with Mr. Eliav Simon, UP correspondent, as to what truth there was in the British Foreign Secretary's statement that the balance of arms in the Middle East was still to Israel's advantage.

Mr. Ben-Gurion qualified his answer by saying he had not yet received the official text and did not know whether Mr. Simon's statement in fact made the statement attributed to him. But the Prime Minister stressed that Mr. Lloyd's statement was "entirely baseless, and it is inconceivable that Mr. Lloyd should have been unaware of this fact."

Asked to elaborate this statement, Mr. Ben-Gurion said: "The British Government knows that, even before the Czechoslovak arms deal, Egypt had considerable superiority in armour, as British tanks were sold to the Egyptian dictator scores of Centurion tanks while she refused to sell Israel a single tank."

The Prime Minister said Mr. Lloyd knew that in addition to British Valentine and Centurion tanks, of which Israel has none, Egypt has received Czech T-34 heavy tanks and Soviet "Stalin" tanks.

Mr. Ben-Gurion enumerated some of the arms and equipment received by Egypt from the Soviet bloc, particularly the 200 fast MIG jets, about 60 twin-engine Ilyushin bombers. This they received, he said, in addition to British Meteor and Vampire jet planes. There is nothing to compare with the Egyptian Air Force in the whole Middle East and the British Foreign Secretary must surely be aware of this fact, the Prime Minister said.

Replying to a question about the relative naval strength of this country and Egypt, the Prime Minister said, "Egypt had two destroyers, and when Britain had two destroyers to the Israel Navy, she also sold two additional destroyers of the same class to Egypt at the same time." In this way, Mr. Ben-Gurion pointed out, Egypt retained her naval superiority even before she received the new submarines and destroyers from the Soviet bloc.

The Prime Minister said it was also impossible to ignore the stream of planes and armour that is flowing into Saudi Arabia, which also comes under Egyptian command as well as the recently concluded arms deal between Czechoslovakia and Syria.

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## USSR Urges All To Renounce Force

NEW YORK, Wednesday (Reuters). — The Soviet Union yesterday called on all states to renounce force in their international relations and ban the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

The proposal was introduced before the 12-member U.N. disarmament commission by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. It came at the end of an hour-long speech in which Mr. Gromyko sought to prove that the West was responsible for the continued failure of the Great Powers to reach agreement on disarmament.

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## Egypt Allocates LE75m. for Defence

CAIRO, Wednesday (Reuters). — The Egyptian Ministry of Finance, announced today that the defence budget for 1956-57 would be LE75,000,000 (IL388m.). This was an increase of LE23m. over the 1955-56 budget.

The new budget was made up of a general state budget of LE28m. and appropriations for development and production of LE47m. The development section showed a drop of more than LE20m. as compared with 1955-56.

## Troop Massing Denied by Israel

The Foreign Ministry spokesman last night emphatically denied Arab reports of Israeli troop concentrations on Jordan's borders. A military source called them "nonsense."

It is thought that the reports might have arisen because this is the normal time of year for military manoeuvres. The reports of Israel concentrations were broadcast yesterday over all Arab radio stations except Radio Ramallah, the official Jordan station, although an Arab League spokesman in Amman was quoted by Reuters as saying that Israel troops were massed along the Jordan-Israel armistice lines, and especially in the Jerusalem sector.

The spokesman added that the Arab League had been ordered to stand by. A U.P. dispatch from London said the British Foreign Office yesterday called in the Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Elisha Elath, reportedly to discuss these Arab charges.

The meeting followed discussions in Amman on Tuesday between the British, French and U.S. Ambassadors and King Hussein. Details of these talks were divulged, but British officials said there was no information to support suggestions that Israel was massing troops along the Jordan or any other Arab frontier for an alleged attack.

Reports from Amman said King Hussein later on Tuesday summoned all Arab diplomatic representatives. He told them of what he called "future aggressive Israeli intentions" and claimed from their Governments the "measures to implement the Arab League's black list for trading with Israel."

Reuters reported that the Lebanese Government held an emergency meeting yesterday after receipt of the Amman rumours. President Chamoun later conferred with Lebanese military and political leaders, this conference also being attended by the Egyptian, Jordanian and Saudi Arabian envoys.

Yesterday morning Chamon received the U.S. and Vatican Ambassadors and protested to them about Israel's aggression. He called on "to intervene immediately to stop this aggression."

Sach Salim, Lebanese Minister of State, said later that the Arab countries would be prepared to go to Jordan's aid "at any moment."

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## Queries Motives for Statement

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## French Move Army To S-W Morocco

RABAT, Wednesday (UP). — French troops paraded Morocco today, and the local press called a general strike in protest.

The sudden troop movements came at the height of a French-Moroccan dispute over whether the 105,000-man French garrison in the former French protectorate should remain.

The Moroccan Government announced on Monday that it had agreed to call off troops from Agadir in the south-west corner of Morocco.

Today, the parades of French colonial infantry of the Marrakech garrison filed down the main street of Agadir, 170 kms. south of the frontier of Spain's Rio de Oro.

Simultaneously, the French reinforced their regiment-size garrison at Agadir with a battalion of paratroopers from Tamaran, 100 kms. north.

As soon as the troops moved, the Moroccan Government announced an immediate "unlimited" general strike. Delegates of five to 10 union members called at shops and factories to be hit were mobilized. Motorists and truck-drivers alike were unable to sell their tanks.

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## Eban to See Dulles Again Next Week

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (France Press). — The Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, is to meet the American Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, at the beginning of next week, it was learned today from reliable sources.

It is believed that Mr. Eban will reassure the U.S. Government that no change has taken place in Israel's foreign policy following the recent shuffling in the Foreign Ministry, and will renew his request for permission to purchase American arms.

## French Assembly Delegation Due

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## Azhari Cabinet Falls in Sudan

KHARTOUM, Wednesday (Reuters). — Sudan's four-month-old coalition Government fell today, when Premier Ismail al-Azhari, was defeated by 60 votes to 31 on a confidence motion.

He will be succeeded — probably tomorrow — by Abdullah Khaddad, Defence Minister and Secretary of the Umma Party, one of the members of the coalition.

Isaacs are expected to go into opposition. In the debate, his supporters described him as Sudan's liberator, and said the House should thank him for achieving independence without bloodshed. But the opposition held him responsible for bloodshed in Khartoum in 1964 when Umma followers clashed with police, and for the tragedy last February when 200 people died of suffocation in prison.

## No Arms to Israel Is Basic U.S. Policy

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (INA). — State Department sources said today that the U.S. has no intention of selling military jet planes to Israel, regardless of whether other nations halt their shipments.

President Eisenhower, according to official sources, personally decided against the approval of the Israel request for arms. This decision has been incorporated into basic policy by the Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles who originally recommended that the Israel application not be approved.

These developments became known as the State Department indicated that it now real purpose of the Israel request was not so much to obtain arms but to "force" an Israel in the view of some Department experts. Israel sought arms here as a way of complicating Arab-American relations at a time when the Soviet Union sought to link the U.S. and Israel. Russia's aim was to identify itself not only with the aspirations of the Arab League world but with the entire Arab world of 300 million Moslems.

The Department is taking the position that it is not to be more closely identified with Israel since such identification might, it was said here, further propel the Moslems toward the East. The whole policy of "impartiality" was conceived as a means of avoiding this.

## Cairo: Pannegia Can Go Anywhere But Israel

The Greek ship Pannegia is still in Port Said, where she has been detained since May 24 on a load of cement bound for Israel, "Al Ahran" reported yesterday.

The captain has again been asked by the Port Authority to fix the ship's destination — anywhere but Israel. The ship's owners are trying to find another purchaser for the cement, so that they can direct the ship to his port. It is further reported that the ship is only permitted to one day on water and food for one day at a time. The ship is to be placed on the Arab League's black list for trading with Israel.

It has been decided to regard all shipments of Israel goods from Haifa to East through the Suez Canal as which strengthen her military capacities and her military shipment through the Canal.

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It is still too early to assess the reports that the Government of Poland has agreed to grant emigrant visas to members of her Jewish community to go to Israel.

Estimate of the number of an immigration of 20,000 to those who only go so far as to say that some relaxations in the grant of visas may be permitted but that the situation is still fluid.

The revelations of the attitude of the Communist regime in the Stalinist era which have been made in the past few months indirectly throw light upon the problem of the absorption of the Jewish minority in East European countries.

There seems little doubt now that the Jewish minority did suffer some disabilities; its cultural life was certainly penalized and restricted, as the grim fate which befell the most prominent Yiddish authors of Russia amply indicates. On the other hand, there can be little doubt, too, that there was a strong drive within the Communist regimes to suppress anti-Semitism, in its open manifestations at any rate. The authorities had learned one lesson at least, and that was that the counter-revolutionary elements definitely comprised those who used anti-Semitism as one of their main weapons to gull unenlightened elements in the country.

After the Second World War there was a sincere attempt on the part of the Polish Government which ousted the Nationalist regime to assimilate its Jewish remnant, which probably does not exceed 50,000. But it came up against difficulties. One was the spirit of Polish nationalism which, as the recent outbreaks at Poznan have shown, is still very virulent. Such nationalism has always resisted the assimilation of the Jewish minority and its acceptance as part and parcel of the organic life of the country. Certainly it bitterly opposed any attempt on the part of the Jewish minority to establish some sort of Jewishly differentiated existence — even if the basis of that differentiation was one of Jewish secular culture — let alone the practice of the Jewish religion.

This placed the Polish authorities in a serious dilemma. They were certainly not interested in conceding to the nationalist line and practising an anti-Semitic policy. Even Stalin did not do this openly; but they also had a Jewish problem on their hands.

One solution would have been to allow the Jews who wanted to do so to depart for Israel. But the official anti-Zionist line and the coolness in relations with Israel in the era of the Moscow Doctors' and Prague trials previously ruled out such a solution. In the new post-Stalin atmosphere it is quite likely that a new policy may be in the making which will find expression in a greater readiness to allow a considerable immigration of Jews to Israel. If this be so, it will be welcomed by Israel, which has long looked forward to gathering in the last remnant of one of the world's greatest Jewries and which needs their skills, culture and traditions to merge into the general ingathering of the exiles and enrich it by all it has to offer.

It will also greatly enhance the standing of Poland in the eyes of the world as a country which will have taken a long stride forward in acting on the Charter of Human Rights, of which one of the elementary principles is to allow freedom of movement and to facilitate the reunion of families.

**BOY MISSES PARENTS, TRIES SUICIDE**  
 TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — A 15-year-old boy tried to commit suicide last week because "he felt lonely" without his parents, who are still in Moscow. He is a pupil of the Mikve Yisrael Agricultural School.

The boy leaped from the second floor of a school building and was treated locally until today when he was transferred to the Dossin Hospital in Jaffa. (Nina)

## TITOISM HAS CHANGED THE WHOLE SOVIET OUTLOOK

# Moscow's Friendly Overtures

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

LONDON (OFNS). —

THE flattery of America indulged in by Messrs. Khrushchev and Bulganin at their garden party after the Moscow air revolution was not simply blarney. It was part of a deliberate policy of which we shall be seeing a great deal more. For although any amount of confusion still surrounds, and always will, the aims and motives of the present Kremlin leadership, one thing is crystal clear: the idea of Communist imperialism has been indefinitely shelved, and with it the policies towards the West which went hand in hand with the Soviet expansionism. So long as Moscow was intent on extending its physical grip to as large a part of the world as possible, the hostility towards the United States and Britain was inevitable. It is so no longer.

We do not know where the new Soviet policy is headed, but probably Mr. Khrushchev does not know either. But we can at least make a shot at determining where it is now. A great many elements and pressures have contributed to the change in the Kremlin's policy; but there are three items which stand out above the rest. These are the atomic stalemate, which rules out the pursuit of policies which might conceivably lead to general war; the existence and growth of the Chinese Revolution, which not only makes nonsense of any dreams the Russians may have had of achieving global domination through world revolution, but also presents the Soviet Union with a potential rival in the sphere of power politics; and the new leadership, which is intent on consolidating itself (either collectively or in the person of a new dictator gradually emerging) and solve the most complex domestic problems, the full extent of which was probably not appreciated until some time after Stalin's death. These last two items, China and the domestic situation, are closely linked.

**Atomic Stalemate**  
 There is no need to elaborate on this. It is perfectly clear that the Soviet leadership is not going to risk a war which would lead to mutual annihilation, and that it has come to the conclusion that the Americans will not risk such a war either.

The Chinese situation is less well understood. There are still revolutionary idealists in the Soviet Union who believe that the millennium will come in the form of a world revolution. But there is no sign that such men occupy positions of power. In the hands of Stalin, the Chinese Revolution was a tool, and it has come to the conclusion that the Americans will not risk such a war either.

Marshal Tito, who is at present playing another, more uncertain role, was the first to bring the matter home to Moscow that there could be such a thing as an independent Communist State. This was Tito's great contribution — a contribution of inestimable importance, which should never be forgotten, no matter what sort of a muddle the Yugoslav Communists may get themselves into now. The second man was Mao Tse-tung. And the success of the Chinese Revolution has not only faced Moscow with a powerful rival for global Communist leadership, but also, far more dangerously from Russia's point of view, presents the Soviet Union with a new, lusty neighbour of immense potential power and vast resources, pressing up against some of the richest and emptiest areas of the Soviet Union.

In the early days of the Chinese Revolution people used to ask whether Mao might not one day do another Tito, not seeing that, insofar as he was not absolutely obedient to Stalin's thumb, he had already done a Tito (a fact about which the Russians had to keep very quiet), and that the real question was not whether China might one day be detached from Russia, but whether Russia might one day be detached from China.

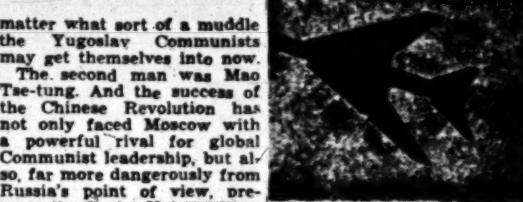
**KEEPING POSTED**  
 PEOPLE worry about cars in the United States like they worry about the Egyptian in Israel. The problem has been around for a long time, but just lately it has become more menacing. The statistics show that because of road accidents are the fourth largest cause of death here. The people in New York worry because parking is difficult and expensive. In the theatre you have to leave your car so far away that you have to take a taxi in the end. In Detroit, where the cars come from, they worry because people aren't buying quite so many cars this year. We think the reason for this is that everybody bought a new one last year when the two-tone models came in. If you still drive a car of the same colour all over you might as well dig out your old Model T Ford. Black and white is considered smart, and there are a lot of cars in a sort of light and dark pea-soup effect. The most popular combinations range from salmon through bordeaux and cream to deep petunia; with some lavender shades thrown in, to say nothing of turquoise and ruby or orange and lemon. It will also greatly enhance the standing of Poland in the eyes of the world as a country which will have taken a long stride forward in acting on the Charter of Human Rights, of which one of the elementary principles is to allow freedom of movement and to facilitate the reunion of families.



Russian Air Force Day in Moscow was attended by delegates from 28 countries. Only 16 medium and heavy bombers took part in the show, as compared with more than 130 fighters. Picture shows U.S. air chief, General Nathan Twining, right, with Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Zhukov, centre, and Communist Party Chairman Nikita Khrushchev, left. Four of the aircraft displayed are shown below.

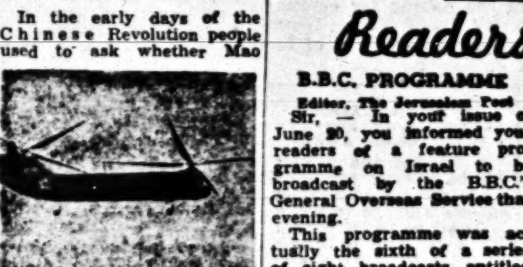
whether Russia might one day be detached from China, whether, in a word, the day might not come when Russia would have to make peace with the West in face of an energetic, economic and expansionist Chinese Republic. There are many signs that that day is already dawning.

The third item — the domestic problems of the Soviet Union — is bound up with China insofar as it is imperative for the Soviet Government to build up the population of the Soviet Union (200 million people to China's 600 million) and to develop its resources, especially in the sphere of heavy industry, to be able to do so more effectively when we can bring ourselves to recognize that the game has lately changed.



Tu-16 bomber

matter what sort of a muddle the Yugoslav Communists may get themselves into now. The second man was Mao Tse-tung. And the success of the Chinese Revolution has not only faced Moscow with a powerful rival for global Communist leadership, but also, far more dangerously from Russia's point of view, presents the Soviet Union with a new, lusty neighbour of immense potential power and vast resources, pressing up against some of the richest and emptiest areas of the Soviet Union.



Tu-16 bomber

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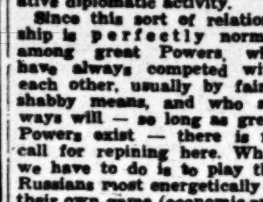
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But China or no China any Soviet Government would have had to make a great effort to transform the country from a slave State — in which men were separated from women on a truly fantastic scale, and in which skilled labour was being squandered on manual tasks, condemning men to lives which were nasty, brutish and short — and, at the same time, to raise the general standard of living, which depends above all on a healthy agriculture and on intellectual fertilization by contacts with the outside world. On top of all this it is clear that the Kremlin leadership has by no means shaken down into its final form, and that time is needed for rival individuals and factions to sort themselves out.

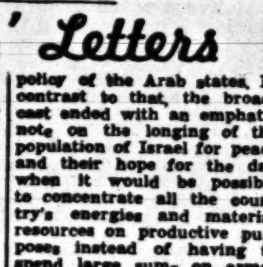
For all these reasons friendship with the West, which includes America, must seem highly desirable in Moscow (far more desirable than continued support of the Western Communist Parties for example), and will be pursued insofar as it is compatible with continuing efforts to weaken the influence and power of the West by "economic competition" and imaginative activity.

Since this sort of relationship is perfectly normal among great Powers, who have always competed with each other, and who always will — so long as great Powers exist — there is no call for rejoicing here. What we have to do is to play the Russians most energetically at their own game (economic and diplomatic competition) and try to beat them at it. We shall be able to do this more effectively when we can bring ourselves to recognize that the game has lately changed.



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## U.S. Negroes Turn Whiter

By THOMAS R. HENRY

WASHINGTON (NANA). —

THE American Negro now is somewhere between a fifth and a third white — by heredity.

He is becoming hereditarily whiter at a rate of about 10 per cent per generation, and the same rate has obtained for about 300 years.

These are the calculations of Dr. Henry H. Goddard, geneticist of Johns Hopkins University, reported in a communication to the American Association for the Advancement of Science here.

Dr. Goddard's calculations are based on the prevalence in the coloured population of blood groups which are common in the white race but are not found in pure-blooded African populations.

Blood groups are strictly hereditary and follow the Mendelian laws. More and more of them are being reported with various factors restricted to various peoples.

If a blood factor found only among Chinese, for example, were to be found in a Negro, it would indicate a Chinese intermixture somewhere in the family tree.

**Yesterday's Press**  
**Poles Should Allow Emigration**  
 IN the circumstances obtaining in the present-day Poland, writes *Ha'aretz* (Monday), we may permit ourselves to point out anew the Zionist view of the Jewish problem and to propose the solution of immigration to Israel. It appears that an attempt to assimilate, even if made by a relatively small group, has the rocks of nationalist feelings. It is one thing to analyze these emotions and to prove that they are manifestations of dark reaction; it is another thing to promise the Jews that they will not suffer greatly if they try to overcome their feelings through emigration, or should even subdue them by the use of force.

If the information that the Polish Government favours the immigration of the Jews to Israel is borne out by fact, we shall greet it heartily. And the Polish Government would be acting wisely to permit again the emigration of Jews who wish to join their kin in Israel.

**Jerusalem**  
 Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
 Sir — If a city's cemetery and its surrounding area, respectively, were located side by side in another country, there would undoubtedly be an immediate and general outcry and protest against such an outrage.

**Jerusalem, June 18.**  
**The Mayor Replies**  
 Arrangements are under way, and in an accelerated manner, for the removal of the refuse dump from Givat Shaul to a site some 12 kms. away. An allocation for the new road leading to the site is included in the Development Budget (Stage One) recently approved by the Municipal Council.

**Jerusalem, June 20.**  
**International Forwarding Co. of Israel Ltd.**  
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**NOTICE**  
 Ever since the establishment of our company in 1953, we have made basic fundamental studies of the problems of international forwarding services with special stress on the improvement of the forwarding services for the benefit of the Israel exporter and importer.

During the period of its existence, the main work of our company and its efforts were devoted to the establishment of business relations with well known forwarding firms abroad. We take pleasure in informing importers and exporters that, as a result of our efforts, we have succeeded in establishing close contact with reliable and experienced firms all over Europe, the United Kingdom, the United States and to some extent the Far East.

To coordinate the overseas international forwarding service with that of Israel, and thus to ensure beneficial, improved and up-to-date service at low cost, our company took over the forwarding services department (customs clearing, air-freight and international forwarding) of —

## Beauty Spot Endangered

By PAULA ARNOLD

EN Gedi is in the middle

of the desert, on the western shore of the Dead Sea, well above the surface of the lake but still well below the level of the Mediterranean, an oasis where sweet water gushes forth and meanders down to the salt lake in serpentine, forming many little waterfalls on the way — En Gedi is a spot unique on earth. It has ancient historic associations which also draw tourists — but it is not of those I wish to speak. The place is a natural botanical garden, filled with marvellous rare and beautiful plants. Or should I speak in the past tense already? I don't know, but that part of the wonder is gone already is certain, and this is written in the hope that the rest may be preserved.

A group of dedicated young people have settled in En Gedi and are making the desert bloom like the rose. No praise is high enough for these boys and girls, and if I make use of the cliché it is only so that the reader should know I certainly do not mean to belittle them. That they are eager to grow what will bring in good money and make the investment of capital and brawn and all the sacrifices involved worth while is no more than expert advice had been procured, this should be set at naught and the unique natural vegetation be bulldozed away lightly and easily — that is surely wrong and shortsighted.

**Tourist Season**  
 If things go right, we should have bumper tourist seasons coming, and En Gedi is surely a spot where the tourist should be taken. The few hundred dunams that are level enough to be planted with a fraction of the water from the brook. There is plenty and to spare both for horticulture, be it roses or what not, and for the natural vegetation that is or was? — covering both banks of the rivulet.

In their understandable eagerness to become self-supporting as soon as possible, the young farmers have disregarded the advice given them, have destroyed the water in such a way as to dry up the banks of the rivulet where the lush, rare and beautiful vegetation grew, and have bulldozed the ancient trees, such as the huge *Zizyphus spina Christi* which grew there. I don't know what is left, and what could still be saved, especially as the immediate border of the rivulet is a veritable natural nursery, where most of the trees and plants rarely met with in other parts of Israel are growing seedlings in plenty. But from newspaper reports there is every reason to fear that it may soon be too late, and that a vegetation unique in the world has been, or is being, ruined.

True, winter roses can be cut in En Gedi earlier than anywhere, and wonderful tomatoes and what not grown from January to December. But why not get the water wanted for the little land available in the needed quantity and no more, without endangering the entire flow from the natural oasis? It can be done, and the plan made for the

to see hundreds of dunams planted with tomatoes and dates and bananas and pomegranates and roses — after having driven through grandiose but terrible desert mountain scenery for miles — is a great thing. How much greater if it can be achieved without ruining a very small beauty spot, such as there is nowhere else in the world.

It is one of our oft-criticized faults that while we are quite ready to ask for advice, even when we have to pay for it, we are often reluctant to take it. Why not profit from the expert on hand as long as there is still time!

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